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The diagram illustrates a television system architecture. At the top, an **INFORMATION PROVIDER** (38) is connected to a **PCS OR CELLULAR DIGITAL PACKET DATA NETWORK** (37). The network (37) is connected to a **SET-TOP BOX** (12) via a bidirectional link (36) and a unidirectional link (40). The **SET-TOP BOX** (12) contains a **PAGER TRANSMITTER** (16), a **PAGER RECEIVER** (14), a **TUNER** (22), a **CONTROLLER** (24), and an **I/R RCV** (34). A **TELEVISION SIGNAL** (20) is input to the **TUNER** (22). The **CONTROLLER** (24) is connected to a **TV** (10) and a **REMOTE CONTROL UNIT** (28). The **REMOTE CONTROL UNIT** (28) contains an **I/R TRANS** (30). A **TV VIEWER** (26) is connected to the **TV** (10) and the **REMOTE CONTROL UNIT** (28). The **TV** (10) is also connected to the **SET-TOP BOX** (12) via a bidirectional link (32).

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INTERACTIVE TELEVISION SYSTEM

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to interactive television systems and more specifically to an interactive television system integrated with pager communications technology to allow two-way communication between the interactive television system and a central site.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In the consumer television industry, there are many instances where two-way communications between a television signal provider at a central site and the television viewer is desired. In the case of over-the-air broadcast television, cable television, C-band satellite and direct satellite broadcasting, the link from the television signal provider to the television viewer is well established and has a wide bandwidth, and is capable of carrying a large amount of information (including both the television signals and other analog and digital information). A problem that consistently arises is how to establish a second communication link back from the television viewer to the television signal provider.

The most common solution to this problem is to use a telephone link. Many cable systems and direct broadcast satellite systems use this solution. One of the problems with using the telephone to provide the link from the television viewer to the television signal provider is that the television receiver (e.g., cable box, direct satellite receiver, or other set-top box) must either be positioned near a telephone jack or a telephone cable of considerable length must be strung from the receiver to the telephone jack. Another problem is that the telephone link cannot be used at the same time that the television viewer is using the telephone for normal telephone calls.

Other solutions that have been proposed include creating a new radio frequency (RF) system which would allow communication from the television viewer to the television signal provider through an RF link. This system, however, would require the creation of a new communications infrastructure covering vast geographic areas. Such a system may be prohibitively expensive to implement.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention, the foregoing and other objects and advantages are attained by a system for providing a communications path from a viewer of a television controlled by a remote control unit to an information provider located at a central site. The system includes circuitry to receive a command signal from the remote control unit and to translate the command signal into a message to be relayed to the information provider. The command signal could be, for example, a command to purchase an advertised product or pay-per-view television event. A pager transmitter is included to transmit the message from the television viewer to the information provider over a wireless link. Additionally, a pager receiver

1 may be included to receive a second message from the information provider over a second
wireless link and circuitry is provided to take the received message and display it on the
television screen as confirmation that the purchase command was received and accepted by the
information provider. This two-way communications capability may be incorporated into a
5 set-top box such as a cable television controller or video cassette recorder, or into a television.

In an embodiment of the present invention, a method of communicating between a
television viewer and an information provider located at a central site includes the steps of
displaying a prompt on a television to the television viewer requesting a viewer selection,
accepting the viewer selection from the television viewer via a remote control unit for the
10 television, VCR or set-top box, transmitting a command signal corresponding to the viewer
selection from the remote control unit to the set-top box, translating the command signal into a
pager message, and transmitting the pager message by a pager transmitter to the information
provider over a wireless link.

Still other objects and advantages of the present invention will become readily apparent
15 to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description, wherein is shown and
described only the preferred embodiment of the invention, simply by way of illustration of the
best mode contemplated for carrying out the invention. As will be realized, the invention is
capable of other and different embodiments, and its several details are capable of modifications
in various obvious respects, all without departing from the invention. Accordingly, the drawings
20 and description are to be regarded as illustrative in nature, and not as restrictive.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a two-way interactive television system according to
the present invention.

25 FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an alternative embodiment of a television system
according to the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing an embodiment of the present invention incorporated
into a Digital Packet Data paging network.

30 FIG. 5 is a diagram showing the frequency spectrum available for paging.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram showing an embodiment of the present invention incorporated
into a Personal Communications Service paging network.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram showing simulcast transmission to the present invention.

35 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a two-way interactive television system according to
the present invention. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, a television system
includes a Television (TV) 10 connected to a Set-Top Box 12 via an RF connection using

1 channels 3 or 4, a baseband video and audio connection, an S-video connection or any other
conventional manner of communicating audio and video signals. In various embodiments, the
Set-Top Box 12 could be a cable box, satellite receiver or any other type of consumer electronic
device, such as a video cassette recorder (VCR) or a stand alone electronic program guide. The
5 Set-Top Box 12 includes a Pager Transmitter 16 for sending information and may also include
a Pager Receiver 14 for receiving information.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an alternative embodiment of a television system
according to the present invention. In this embodiment, the Pager Transmitter 16 and Pager
Receiver 14 are contained in the Television 18.

10 The preferred embodiment of the present invention uses two-way paging services to
provide communications from the television viewer to the television signal provider. Examples
of network technologies that implement two-way paging are Motorola's ReFLEX protocol and
AT&T's pACT protocol. ReFLEX is based on the Personal Communications Services (PCS)
standard. The pACT technology is based upon a Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD) standard.
15 These 2 way paging protocols allow initiation of a message from the subscriber's two-way
Messaging device. Information transmitted may include, but is not limited to, the subscribers
identity, an account to be billed, the service requested or order confirmation. These systems
allows for the addition of a low cost pager transmitter into a television, set-top box or other
consumer electronic device to provide communications from the television viewer back to the
20 television signal provider. One advantage of these systems is that they do not require the
establishment of a new communications infrastructure as would the other proposed RF systems.

In another embodiment of the invention only the paging transmitter is present in the set
top box or the television set. A link is provided from the television viewer to the television signal
provider or messaging service. This allows for the elimination of the paging receiver when
25 information from the television signal provider or messaging service is not required by the
television viewer.

Another advantage arising from the use of two-way paging services for communications
from the television viewer to a television signal provider is that a low cost pager receiver could
be added to the television, set-top box or other consumer electronic device to provide another
30 communications path from the television signal provider to the television viewer.

A final advantage arising from the use of two-way paging services is that the simulcast
paging signals have better in-building penetration than other means. Thus the paging signals
have a greater probability of reaching television sets of the subscribers to the service.

In another alternative embodiment, a set-top box, television or other consumer electronic
35 device can be equipped with both a pager transmitter and pager receiver of a two-way paging
service system for communicating with an information provider other than a television signal
provider. The type of information that could be communicated using this system would include
any type of information that can be provided by modem to a personal computer, while using a

1 television screen to display information and a native consumer electronic device (e.g., VCR,
set-top box, television) remote control unit or universal remote control as an input device for the
consumer.

5 FIG. 3 is a block diagram of the present invention in either a PCS or CDPD system. A
Television Signal 20 is input to the Set-Top Box 12 and processed by Tuner 22. The TV Signal
can be received through an over-the-air antenna, by cable, by satellite reception or by any other
conventional television communications medium. The tuned television program is sent by
Controller 24 to the TV 10 for display to TV Viewer 26. In the preferred embodiment, the
10 Controller 24 is a programmed microprocessor, although other control circuitry may be used.
In a home shopping, pay-per-view, or other interactive television application, the television
program shown on the TV prompts the TV Viewer 26 to make a selection or choice based on
information presented on the TV screen. For example, the prompt may ask the TV Viewer 26
if he or she would like to purchase the right to view a pay-per-view event, purchase an advertised
15 product, or respond to a survey question. To make a selection or send information back to the
producer of the television program or other entity at a central site, the TV Viewer pushes an
appropriate button (not shown) on the Remote Control Unit 28. The Remote Control Unit is a
conventional remote control for a consumer electronics device such as a TV, VCR, and the like,
having a plurality of buttons for user input. The Remote Control Unit senses the push of the
button and sends a corresponding command signal via Infrared Transmitter (I/R TRANS) 30
20 over Infrared Link 32 to an Infrared Receiver (I/R RCV) 34 situated in the Set-Top Box 12. I/R
RCV 34 forwards the command signal to the Controller 24 for processing. The Controller 24
directs Pager Transmitter 16 to send a message over Reverse Wireless Link through a wireless
network, such as a PCS or Cellular Digital Packet Data Network, to an Information Provider 38.
The message contains a unique viewer identifier, a data service identifier, and the viewer
25 selection or response (e.g., a buy command). The data service identifier identifies the particular
product being advertised or service being offered to the viewer. The Information Provider 38
may be a television station, broadcast or cable television network, advertiser, home shopping
company, personal communications service network, or any other provider of information and
services to the TV Viewer 26 via any communications medium.

30 Pager Transmitter 16 operates according to conventional two-way pager protocol of the
given network in sending the message from the Set-Top Box 12 at the TV Viewer's location to
the Information Provider 38 at a central site. Optionally, the Information Provider 38 sends a
confirmation message in response to the TV Viewer's message over Forward Wireless Link 40
through Network Operations Center 37 to Pager Receiver 14. The confirmation message is
35 forwarded to Controller 24 for display on TV 10, thereby providing immediate feedback to the
TV Viewer that his or her selection was received and accepted.

1 Two-way paging, also known as acknowledgment paging, uses a set of radio channels
allocated by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in the frequency spectrum at 900
MHZ. Two-way paging is also designated Narrowband Personal Communications Service
(NPCS) or Personal Communication Service (PCS). It operates on a wider spectrum than
5 one-way paging and is therefore capable of transmitting larger amounts of information.
Two-way paging expands paging beyond simple message notification to a spectrum efficient
system that allows the tracking of subscribers. Tracking subscribers allows for frequency reuse
in the paging network. A response channel allows for confirmation messages to verify that the
incoming message was received. Two-way paging uses an outbound communications channel
10 for sending messages to the pager and an inbound communications channel for receiving pager
responses. Examples of existing two-way paging services include SKYTEL TWO-WAY,
available from SkyTel Corporation, and SKYPAGEII, available from Mobile
Telecommunications Technologies Corporation. The pager hardware technology used by the
SKYTEL2-WAY system is the TANGO pager available from Motorola, Inc. Examples of
15 network protocols used in two-way paging services include the REFLEX family of network
protocols from Motorola, Inc. and pACT technology available from ATT, Inc.

FIG. 4 shows the invention used in a pACT system. ATT's pACT Network Protocol is
based on Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD). This standard is a means for providing Internet
Protocol (IP) data service over cellular voice networks. The CDPD infrastructure uses existing
20 cellular systems to access a backbone router that uses IP to transport data. The invention,
personal digital assistants or computers that use IP can connect to the CDPD service and access
message service providers, information providers or the television signal provider. CDPD offers
data transmission rates from two to four times faster than many competing wireless data services.
Most of these data services are limited to 9.6Kbps or lower data rates. The pACT protocol is
25 well suited for a number of applications. Examples are two-way paging, E-mail, telemetry, fleet
management and dispatch, voice Messaging, Internet access and transaction processing. The
pACT system is built from modules that can be combined and configured in different ways to
meet specific operator requirements.

In FIG.4 access from the public switched telephone network (PSTN) 50, or Internet 54
30 is provided by the message center 51. The message center initiates routes and connects pACT
services to private and public networks including the Internet and the PSTN. The message center
core handles almost any type of data and makes access possible for various interactive voice
responses (IVR) and also voice or fax.

35 The network management system 52 provides every base station with parameters used to
control traffic and maintain links to the network.

The pACT Database Stations (PDBS) are located at the cell site. They relay data between
subscriber devices 12 via the base stations 53 and the serving pACT Data Intermediate System
(PDIS).

1 Another paging network that can be used with the present invention is the first generation
Personal Communication Services (PCS) network, operating in the FCC allocated band of
901-940 MHz, shown in FIG 5. The outbound portion of the 2 Mhz frequency spectrum is
divided into two blocks. One block, at 940-941 Mhz, provides symmetrical 50/50 khz paired
5 channels with the 1 Mhz inbound block at 901-902 Mhz (39 Mhz fixed duplex space). The other
outbound block is located at 930-931 Mhz, where its asymmetrical licences reside (50/12.5kHz).
PCS is capable of sending and receiving at least hundreds of messages per minute. A current
implementation of PCS is Motorola's ReFLEX Two-way Paging Protocol. ReFLEX technology
not only allows subscribers to respond to pages it also allows subscribers to initiate messages to
10 other subscribers, e-mail addresses or fax machines. The network, as shown in FIG. 6, consists
of two separate paths, forward and reverse, that link a message service 55 or the message
originator to a two-way Messaging device or personal Messaging unit (PMU) 58. The Network
Operations Center (NOC) 56 and the Network 57 of Radio Frequency (RF) transmitters route
the signals. In the preferred embodiment of FIG.3, the forward channel is shown as Forward
15 Wireless Link 40, and the reverse channel is shown as Reverse Wireless Link 36. The
components of a PMU are shown as Pager Transmitter 16 and Pager Receiver 14 incorporated
into Set-Top Box 12. Pager Transmitter 16 and Pager Receiver can also be integrated into a
single component within the Set-Top Box 12.

20 An embodiment of a combined Pager Transmitter and Pager Receiver is the
PAGEWRITER two-way Messaging unit commercially available from Motorola, Inc. The chip
set for this device can be incorporated into the FIG. 3 pager transmitter 16 and pager receiver
14. The PAGEWRITER system can communicate with other pagers, fax machines, or Internet
e-mail addresses. In this embodiment, Pager Receiver 14 operates in the 940-941 MHz
frequency bands, with 50 KHz channel spacing, and at bit rates of 6400 bps. It supports
25 signaling with 4 level frequency shift keying (FSK) at 3200 bps and 6400 bps, with a frequency
deviation of +/- 800 Hz and +/- 2400 Hz for 4 level operation. In this embodiment, Pager
Transmitter 16 operates in the 901-902 MHz frequency bands, with 12.5 KHz channel spacing,
and at bit rates of 9600 bps. It supports signaling with 4 level FSK at 800, 1600, 6400, and 9600
bps, with a frequency deviation of +/- 800 Hz and +/- 2400 Hz for 4 level operation. The Tango,
30 two way pager is another device from Motorola that operates in a similar manner to the
PAGEWRITER. Chip sets from either of these devices could be used in the preferred
embodiment shown in 12.

FIG. 7 shows the two way Messaging device 58 to network 57 link. The Forward
Wireless Link 40 is a simulcast system using four subchannels. Simulcasting is a method of
35 radio frequency (RF) transmission that in this case ensures maximum building penetration to
ensure message delivery and receipt. In FIG. 7 signals from several antennas in the immediate
area of the two-way Messaging device impinging on that device increase the probability of
establishing a reliable signal link. The system tracks the location of the two-way Messaging

1 device 58 and simulcasts only in that sub area. The reverse wireless link 36 is established with the network when the two-way Messaging unit transmits to a receiving antenna near the transmitting tower. This link establishes the location of the two-way Messaging device within the network 57, and provides a response channel.

5 The Reverse Wireless Link 36 connects Pager Transmitter 16 to a network of receivers (not shown). The receivers are connected to the NOC 56 via telephone lines and a frame-relay network. In a wide-area simulcast system, it is necessary to use multiple receivers scattered over a given area to ensure reverse channel coverage. Because the reverse channel Pager Transmitter 16 is directional, receivers must be spread so as to ensure there is a receiver available regardless
10 of the position or location of the Pager Transmitter.

Each subchannel is modulated with four-level frequency-shift keying that operates at a speed of 6,400 bits per second. The channels can be used independently for high-capacity paging or combined for a throughput of 25,600 bits per second for delivering larger amounts of data to the Pager Receiver 14. This throughput is achieved by using well known multi-carrier
15 modulation (MCM) technology combined with the REFLEX 50 paging protocol commercially available from Motorola, Inc.

FIG. 6 shows the link from the Network 53 to the Network Operations Center (NOC). Here the signals can be linked through satellite, line of site microwave or trunked telephone lines. The Messaging center 55 can be linked to the NOC 56 via a normal telephone line, as
20 shown.

With the present configuration, and using the four subchannels independently, the system capacity is in the range of 2 million to 3 million television viewers per NOC.

The invention has been described in its presently contemplated best mode, and it is clear that it is susceptible to various modifications, modes of operation and embodiments, all within
25 the ability and skill of those skilled in the art and without the exercise of further inventive activity. Accordingly, what is intended to be protected by Letters Patent is set forth in the appended claims.

1 CLAIMS:

5 1. An apparatus for providing a communications path from a viewer of a television controlled by a remote control unit to an information provider located at a central site comprising:

means for receiving a command signal from the remote control unit operated by the television viewer and for translating the command signal into a message; and

10 a radio frequency transmitter coupled to the receiving and translating means to transmit the message to the information provider through a communications network, of which at least one segment is a wireless link.

2. The apparatus of claim 1 where the transmitter is a paging transmitter, operating in the band of frequencies allocated to paging services.

15 3. The apparatus of claim 1 where the transmitter is a cellular transmitter, operating in the band of frequencies allocated to cellular communications.

20 4. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a radio frequency receiver to receive a second message from the information provider over a second communications network channel, where at least one portion is a wireless link and means for displaying the second message on the television.

25 5. An apparatus for controlling a television and for providing two-way communication between a television viewer operating a remote control unit and an information provider located at a central site comprising:

a radio frequency transmitter to transmit a first message to the information provider over a communications network which contains a first wireless link;

a radio frequency receiver to receive a second message from the information provider over a communications network which contains a second wireless link; and

30 means coupled to the radio frequency transmitter and the radio frequency receiver for receiving a command signal from the remote control unit operated by the television viewer, for translating the command signal into the first message, and for displaying the second message on the television.

35 6. The apparatus of claim 5 wherein the receiver is a cellular receiver and the transmitter is a cellular transmitter, operating in the band of frequencies allocated to cellular communications.

1 7. The apparatus of claim 5 wherein the receiver is a paging receiver, and the transmitter is a paging transmitter, operating in the band of frequencies allocated to paging services.

5 8. The apparatus of claim 5 wherein the second message displayed on the television contains of audio information.

10 9. A television controlled by a remote control unit and including a communications path from a viewer of the television to an information provider located at a central site comprising:

 means for receiving a command signal from the remote control unit operated by the television viewer and for translating the command signal into a message; and

15 a radio frequency transmitter coupled to the receiving and translating means to transmit the message to the information provider over a wireless link that is part of a communications network.

 10. The apparatus of claim 9 where the transmitter is a paging transmitter, operating in the band of frequencies allocated to paging services.

20 11. The apparatus of claim 9 where the transmitter is a cellular transmitter, operating in the band of frequencies allocated to cellular communications.

25 12. The television of claim 9 further comprising a radio frequency receiver to receive a second message from the information provider over a second wireless link that is part of a communications network and means for displaying the second message on the television.

 13. The apparatus of claim 12 where the receiver is a paging receiver, operating in the band of frequencies allocated to paging services.

30 14. The apparatus of claim 12 where the receiver is a cellular receiver, operating in the band of frequencies allocated to cellular communications.

35 15. A system for two-way communication between a television viewer operating a remote control unit to control a television and a television signal provider located at a central site comprising:

 a receiver to receive a command signal from the remote control unit;

 a radio frequency transmitter to transmit a first message to the television signal provider over a communications network;

1 a radio frequency receiver to receive a second message over said communications network;

an information provider having access to the communications network to transmit the first message and receive the second message; and

5 means coupled to the receiver, the radio frequency transmitter and the radio frequency receiver for controlling reception of the command signal, reception of a television signal, display of the television signal on the television, translation of the command signal into the first message, transmission of the first message, and reception of the second message.

10 16. The system of claim 15 wherein the receiver is responsive to infrared light.

17. The system of claim 15 wherein the receiver is responsive to radio frequencies.

15 18. The system of claim 15 wherein the first message comprises a command to purchase a product advertised in a television program carried by the television signal.

19. The system of claim 18 wherein the first message additionally comprises a viewer identifier, viewer billing information, a data services identifier, and a viewer selection.

20 20. The system of claim 18, wherein the product is a pay-per-view television program.

21. The apparatus of claim 15 wherein the receiver is a paging receiver, and the transmitter is a paging transmitter, operating in the band of frequencies allocated to paging services.

25 22. The apparatus of claim 15 wherein the receiver is a cellular receiver and the transmitter is a cellular transmitter, operating in the band of frequencies allocated to cellular communications.

30 23. The system of claim 18 wherein the product is a commercial advertisement.

24. The system of claim 18 wherein the product is election of television services.

35 25. The system of claim 18 wherein the second message comprises a confirmation signal confirming reception and acceptance of the first message by the information provider.

26. The system of claim 25 wherein the controlling means further comprises means for displaying the second message on the television.

- 1 27. The system of claim 15 wherein the system is integral with a cable set-top box.
28. The system of claim 15 wherein the system is integral with a satellite receiver.
- 5 29. The system of claim 15 wherein the system is integral with a video cassette recorder.
30. The system of claim 15 wherein the system is integral with a stand alone electronic program guide.
- 10 31. In a system having a set-top box for controlling a television, the set-top box having a radio frequency transmitter and a radio frequency receiver and accepting command signals from a remote control unit operated by a television viewer, a method of communicating between the television viewer and an information provider located at a central site comprising the steps of:
- 15 displaying a prompt on the television to the television viewer requesting a viewer selection;
- the television viewer accepting the viewer selection by using the remote control unit;
- 20 transmitting a command signal corresponding to the viewer selection from the remote control unit to the set-top box;
- translating the command signal into a first message; and
- transmitting the first message by the radio frequency transmitter over a communications network to the information provider.
- 25 32. The method of claim 31 further comprising the steps of:
- receiving a second message by the radio frequency receiver over the second wireless link through a paging or cellular network that establishes a path to the information provider; and
- 30 displaying the second message on the television to the television viewer.
33. The apparatus of claim 31 where the receiver is a paging receiver, operating in the band of frequencies allocated to paging services.
- 35 34. The apparatus of claim 31 where the receiver is a cellular receiver, operating in the band of frequencies allocated to cellular communications.

1 35. The method of claim 32 wherein the first message comprises a command to
purchase a product advertised in a television program displayed by the television.

5 36. The method of claim 35 wherein the first message comprises a viewer identifier,
a data services identifier, and a viewer selection.

37. The method of claim 36 wherein the product is a pay-per-view television program.

10 38. The method of claim 32 wherein the second message comprises a confirmation
message confirming reception and acceptance of the first message by the information provider.

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FIG. 1

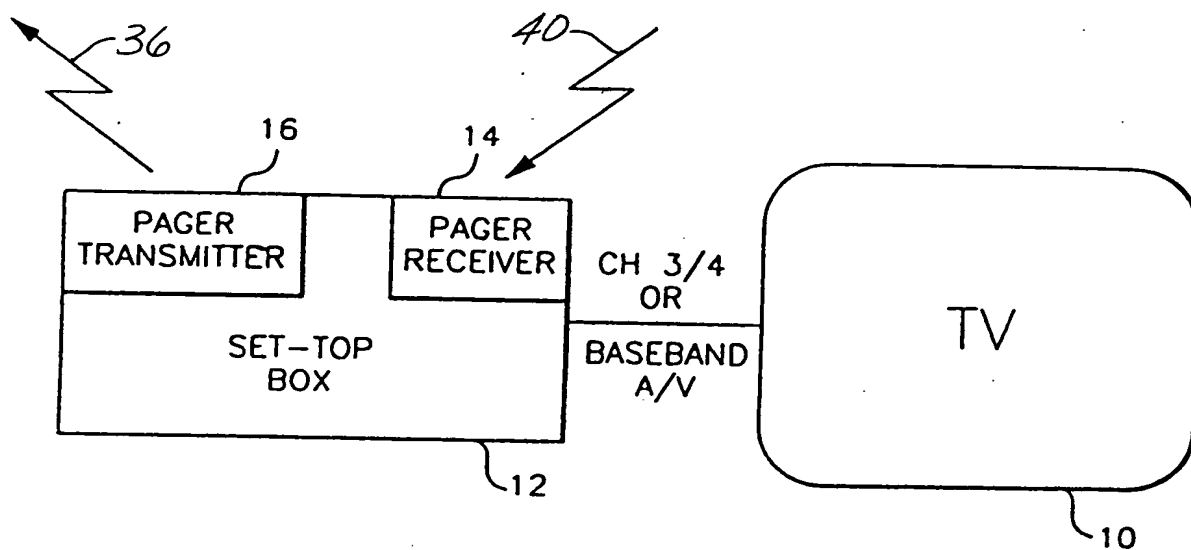
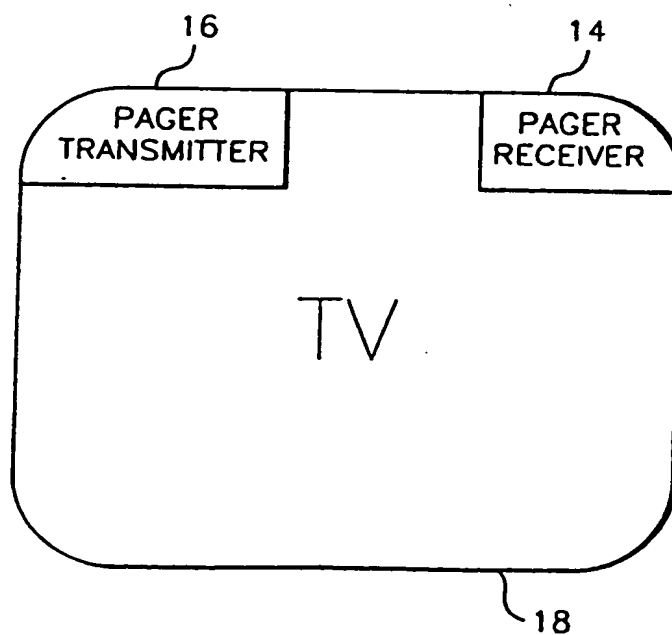


FIG. 2



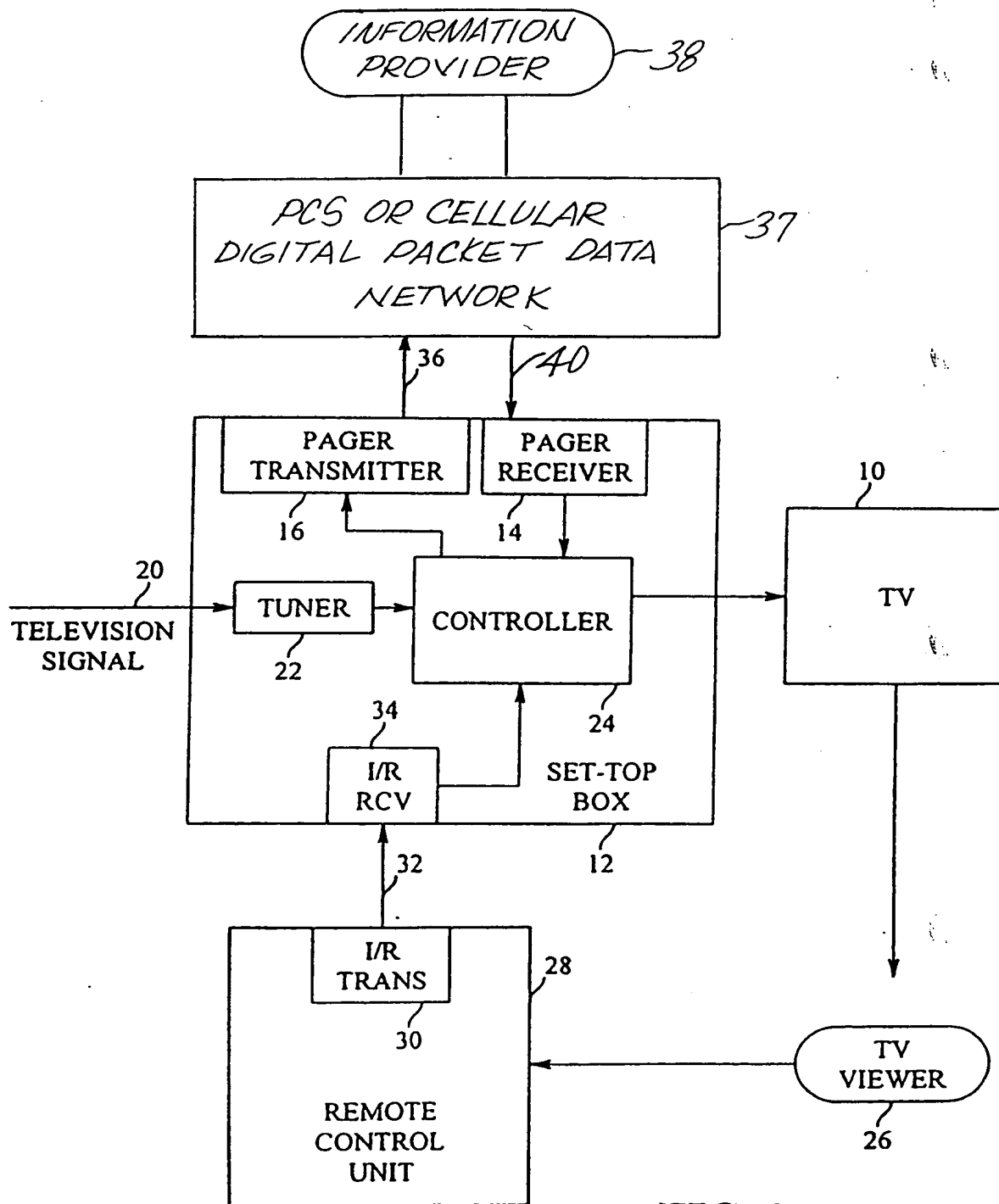


FIG. 3

FIG. 4

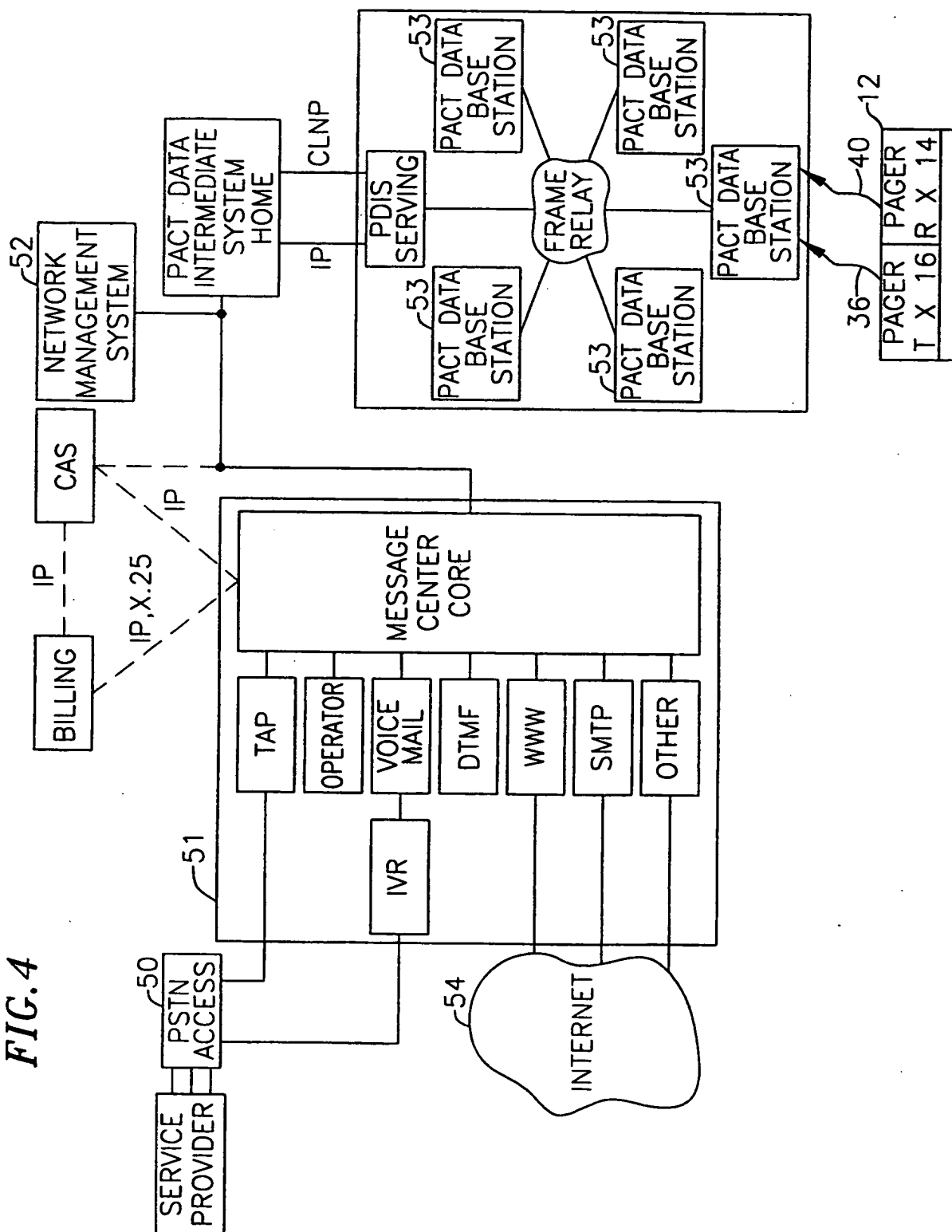
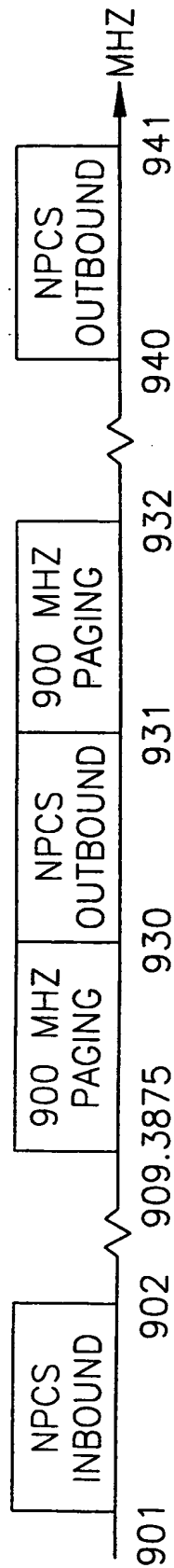


FIG. 5



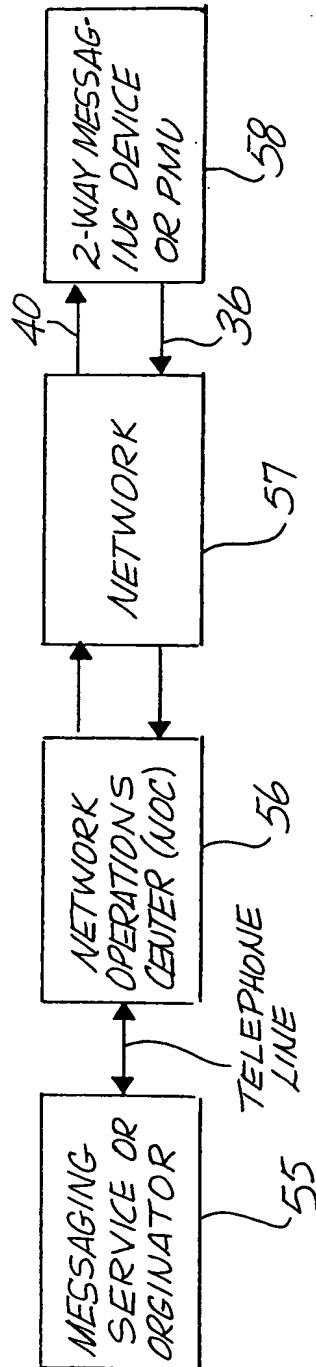
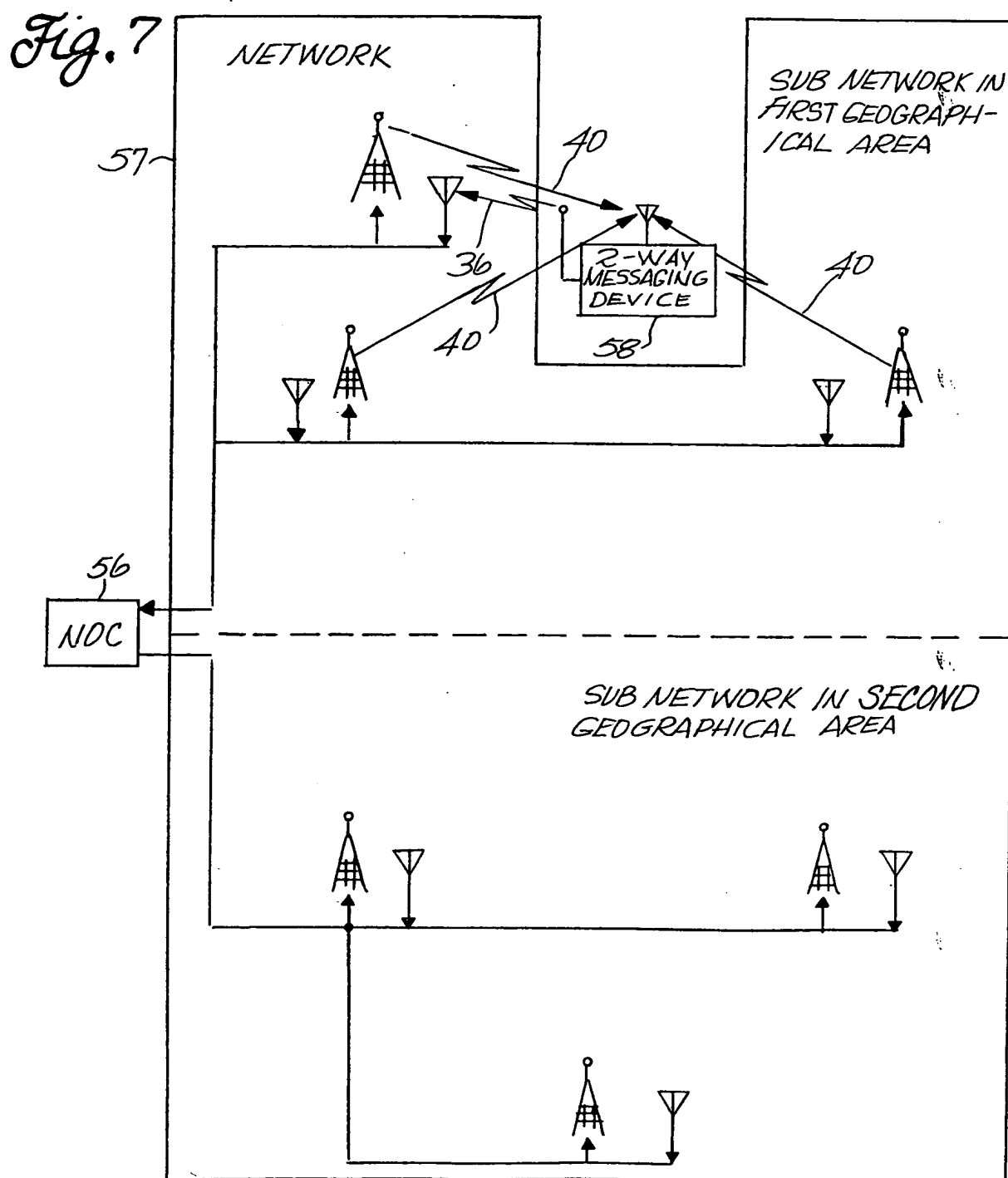


Fig. 6



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PC., US 99/21558

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 H04N7/173

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 97 31479 A (GUIDE INC E ; YUEN HENRY C (US)) 28 August 1997 (1997-08-28) the whole document	1-38

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 November 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

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Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Beaudoin, O

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PC., US 99/21558

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9731479 A	28-08-1997	AU 2132197 A	10-09-1997
		CA 2247456 A	28-08-1997
		CN 1214837 A	21-04-1999
		EP 0886967 A	30-12-1998
		US 5812931 A	22-09-1998
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